

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

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MESSAGE

OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

I regret that I cannot, on this occasion, congratulate you that the past year has been one of unalloyed prosperity. The ravages of fire and disease have painfully afflicted otherwise flourishing portions of our country; and serious embarrassments yet derange the trade of many of our cities. But, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, that general prosperity which has been heretofore so bountifully bestowed upon us by the Author of all good, still continues to call for our warmest gratitude. Especially have we reason to rejoice in the exuberant harvests which have lavishly recompensed well-directed industry, and given to it that sure reward which is vainly sought in visionary speculations. I cannot indeed view, without peculiar satisfaction, the evidences afforded by the past season of the benefits that spring from the steady devotion of the husbandman to his honorable pursuit. No means of individual comfort is more certain, and no source of national prosperity is so sure. Nothing can compensate a people for a dependence upon others for the bread they eat; and that cheerful abundance on which the happiness of every one so much depends, is to be looked for nowhere with such sure reliance as in the industry of the agriculturist and the bounty of the earth.

With foreign countries, our relations exhibit the same favorable aspect which was presented in my last annual message, and afford continued proof of the wisdom of the policy, just and forbearing policy adopted by the first administration of the Federal Government, and pursued by its successors. The extraordinary powers vested in me by an act of Congress for the defence of the country in an emergency, considered so far probable as to require that the Executive should possess ample means to meet it, have not been exerted. They have, therefore, been attended with no other result than to increase, by the confidence thus reposed in me, my obligations to maintain, with religious exactness, the cardinal principles that govern our intercourse with other nations. Happily, in our pending questions with Great Britain, out of which this unusual grant of authority arose, nothing has occurred to require its exertion; and as it is about to return to the Legislature, I trust that no future necessity may call for its exercise by them, or its delegation to another department of the Government.

For the settlement of our Northeastern boundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain for a commission of exploration and survey, has been received, and a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, is now before the British Government for its consideration. A just regard to the delicate state of this question, and a proper respect for the natural impatience of the State of Maine, not less than a conviction that the negotiation has been already protracted longer than is prudent on the part of either Government, have led me to believe that the present favorable moment should on no account be suffered to pass without putting the question for ever at rest. I feel confident that the Government of her Britannic Majesty will take the same view of this subject, as I am persuaded it is governed by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the controversy.

To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied, and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarrassment necessarily arising out of our Constitution, by which the General Government is made the organ of negotiating, and deciding upon the particular interests of the States on whose fronts these lines are to be traced. To avoid another controversy in which a State Government might rightfully claim to have her wishes consulted, previously to the conclusion of any arrangements concerning questions of jurisdiction or territory, I have heretofore called the attention of the Government of Great Britain to another portion of our common-sense dominion: of which the divisions still remains to be adjusted. I refer to the line from the entrance

of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations for the settlement of which are to be found in the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. The commissioners appointed under that article by the two Governments having differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to its stipulations, upon the points of disagreement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign or State. The disputed points should be settled, and the line designated, before the territorial government, of which it is one of the boundaries, takes its place in the Union as a State; and I rely upon the cordial co-operation of the British Government to effect that object.

There is every reason to believe that disturbances like those which lately agitated the neighboring British Provinces will not again prove the sources of border contentions, or interpose obstacles to the continuance of that good understanding which is the mutual interest of Great Britain and the United States to preserve and maintain.

Within the Provinces themselves tranquillity is restored, and on our frontier that misguided sympathy in favor of what was presumed to be a general effort in behalf of popular rights, and which in some instances misled a few of our more inexperienced citizens, has subsided into a rational conviction strongly opposed to all intermeddling with the internal affairs of our neighbors. The people of the United States feel, as it is hoped they always will, a warm solicitude for the success of all who are sincerely endeavoring to improve the political condition of mankind. This generous feeling they cherish towards the most distant nations; and it was natural, therefore, that it should be awakened with more than common warmth in behalf of their immediate neighbors. But it does not belong to their character as a community, to seek the gratification of those feelings in acts which violate their duty as citizens, endanger the peace of their country, and tend to bring upon it the stain of a violated faith towards foreign nations. It is zealous to confer benefits on others, they appear for a moment to lose sight of the permanent obligations imposed upon them as citizens; they are seldom long misled. From all the information I receive, I am confirmed, to some extent, by personal observation, I am satisfied that no one can now hope to engage in such enterprises without encountering public indignation, in addition to the severest penalties of the law.

Recent information also leads me to hope that the emigrants from her Majesty's Provinces, who have sought refuge within our boundaries, are disposed to become peaceable residents, and to abstain from all attempts to endanger the peace of that country which has afforded them an asylum. On a review of the occurrences on both sides of the line, it is satisfactory to reflect, that in almost every complaint against our country, the offence may be traced to emigrants from the Provinces who have sought refuge here. In the few instances in which they were aided by citizens of the United States, the acts of these misguided men were not only in direct contravention of the laws and well known wishes of their own Government, but met with the decided disapprobation of the people of the United States.

I regret to state the appearance of a different spirit among her Majesty's subjects in the Canadas. The sentiments of hostility to our people and institutions, which have been so frequently expressed there, and the disregard of our rights which have been manifested on some occasions, have, I am sorry to say, been applauded and encouraged by the people, and even by some of the subordinate local authorities, of the Provinces. The chief officers in Canadas fortunately have not entertained the same feeling, and have probably prevented excesses that must have been fatal to the peace of the two countries.

I look forward anxiously to a period when all the transactions which have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been made the subjects of complaint and remonstrance by the two Governments respectively, shall be fully examined, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Naples, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden. The internal state of Spain has sensibly improved, and a well grounded hope exists that the return of peace will restore to the people of that country their former prosperity, and enable the Government to fulfil all its obligations at home and abroad. The Government of Portugal, I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in full the seventh and last installment due to our citizens for the claims embraced in the settlement made with it on the third of March, 1837.

I lay before you treaties of commerce negotiated with the kings of Sardinia and of the Netherlands, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the adjournment of Congress. The liberal principles of these treaties will reconduct them to your approbation. That with Sardinia is the first treaty of commerce formed by that kingdom, and it will,

trust, answer the expectations of the present sovereign, by aiding the development of the resources of his country, and stimulating the enterprise of his people. That with the Netherlands happily terminates a long existing subject of dispute, and removes from our future commercial intercourse, all apprehension of embarrassment. The king of the Netherlands has also, in further illustration of his character for justice, and of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made compensation for an American vessel captured in 1800, by a French privateer, and carried into Curacao, where the proceeds were appropriated to the use of the colony, then, and for a short time after, under the dominion of Holland.

The death of the late Sultan has produced no alteration in our relations with Turkey. Our newly appointed Minister Resident has reached Constantinople, and I have received assurances from the present Ruler, that the obligations of our treaty, and those of friendship, will be fulfilled by himself in the same spirit that actuated his illustrious father.

I regret to be obliged to inform you that no convention for the settlement of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico has yet been ratified by the Government of that country. The first convention formed for that purpose was not presented by the President of Mexico for the approval of his Congress, from a belief that the king of Prussia, the arbitrator in case of disagreement in the joint commission to be appointed by the United States and Mexico, would not consent to take upon himself that friendly office. Although not entirely satisfied with the course pursued by Mexico, I felt no hesitation in receiving in the most conciliatory spirit the explanation offered, and also cheerfully consented to a new convention, in order to arrange the payments proposed to be made to our citizens, in a manner which, while equally just to them, was deemed less onerous and inconvenient to the Mexican Government. Relying confidently upon the intentions of that Government, Mr. Ellis was directed to repair to Mexico, and amicable intercourse has been resumed between the two countries. The new convention has, he informs us, been recently submitted by the President of that Republic to his Congress, under circumstances which promise a speedy ratification; a result which I cannot allow myself to doubt.

Instructions have been given to the Commissioner of the United States, under our Convention with Texas, for the denunciation of the line which separates us from that Republic. The commissioners of both Governments met in New Orleans in August last. The joint commission was organized, and adjourned to convene at the same place on the twelfth of October. It is presumed to be now in the performance of its duties.

The new Government of Texas has shown a desire to cultivate friendly relations with us, by a prompt reparation for injuries complained of in the cases of two vessels of the United States.

With Central America a convention has been concluded for the renewal of its former treaty with the United States. This was not ratified before the departure of our late Charge d'Affaires from that country, and the copy of it brought by him was not received before the adjournment of the Senate at the last session. By the meanwhile, the period limited for the exchange of ratifications having expired, I deemed it expedient, in consequence of the death of the Charge d'Affaires, to send a special agent to Central America, to close the affairs of our mission there, and to arrange with the Government an extension of the time for the exchange of ratifications.

The commission created by the States which formerly composed the Republic of Colombia, for adjusting the claims against that Government, has, by a very unexpected construction of the treaty under which it acts, decided that no provision was made for those claims of citizens of the United States which arose from captures by Colombian privateers, and were adjudged against the claimants in the judicial tribunals. The decision will compel the United States to apply to the several Governments formerly united or redress. With all these—New Grenada, Venezuela, and Ecuador—a perfectly good understanding exists. Our treaty with Venezuela is but lately carried into execution, and the country, in the enjoyment of tranquillity, is gradually advancing in prosperity and civilization, and not of its present unimpaired President, General Paez. With Ecuador, a general commercial convention has lately been concluded which will be transmitted to the Senate at an early day.

With the great American empire of Brazil, our relations continue unchanged, as does our friendly intercourse with the other governments of South America, the Argentine Republic, and the Republics of Uruguay, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia. The dissolution of the Peru-Brazil Confederation may occasion some temporary inconvenience to our citizens in that quarter, but the obligations on the new governments which have arisen out of that confederation to observe its treaty stipulations, will no doubt be soon understood, and it is presumed that no indisposition will exist to fulfil those which it contracted with the United States.

The financial operations of the Government during the present year have, I am happy to say, been very successful. The difficulties under which the Treasury Department has labored from known defects in the existing laws relative to the safe keeping of the public moneys, aggravated by the suspension of specie payments by several of the banks holding public deposits, or indebted to public officers for notes received in payment of public dues, have been surmounted to a very gratifying extent. The large current expenditures have been punctually met, and the faith of the Government in all its pecuniary concerns has been scrupulously maintained.

The nineteen millions of Treasury notes authorized by the act of Congress of 1837, and the modifications thereof, with a view to the indulgence of merchants on their duty bonds, and of the deposit banks in the payment of public moneys held by them, have been so punctually redeemed as to leave less than the original ten millions outstanding at any one time, and the whole amount unredeemed now falls short of three millions. Of these the chief portion is not due till next year, and the whole would have been already extinguished could the Treasury have realized the payments due to it from the banks. If those due from them during the next year shall be punctually made, and if Congress shall keep the appropriations within the estimates, there is every reason to believe that all the outstanding Treasury notes can be redeemed, and the ordinary expenses delayed, without imposing on the people any additional burden, either of loans or increased taxes.

To avoid this, and to keep the expenditures within reasonable bounds, is a duty, second only in importance to the preservation of our national character, and the protection of our citizens in their political and civil rights. The creation, in time of peace, of a debt likely to become permanent, is an evil for which there is no equivalent. The rapidity with which many of the States are apparently approaching to this condition admonishes us of our own duties, in a manner too expressive to be disregarded. One, not the least important, is to keep the Federal Government always in a condition to discharge, with ease and vigor, its highest functions, should their exercise be required by any sudden conjuncture of public affairs—a condition to which we are always exposed, and which may occur when it is least expected. To this end, it is indispensable that its finances should be untrammelled, and its resources, as far as practicable, unimpaired. No circumstance could present greater obstacles to the accomplishment of these vitally important objects, than the creation of an onerous national debt. Our own experience, and also that of other nations, have demonstrated the unavoidable and fearful rapidity with which a public debt is increased, when the Government has once surrendered itself to the ruinous practice of supplying its supposed necessities by new loans. The struggle, therefore, on our part, to be successful, must be made at the threshold. To make our efforts effective, severe economy is necessary. This is the surest provision for the national welfare; and it is, at the same time, the best preservative on which our institutions rest. Simplicity and economy in the affairs of State have never failed to chasten and invigorate republican principles, while these have been as surely subverted by national prodigality, under whatever specious pretexts it may have been introduced or fastened.

These considerations cannot be lost upon a people who have never been inattentive to the effect of their policy upon the institutions they have created for themselves; but at the present moment their force is augmented by the necessity which a decreasing revenue must impose. The check lately given to importations of articles subject to duties, the derangements in the operations of internal trade and, especially, the reduction gradually taking place in our tariff of duties, all tend materially to lessen our receipts; indeed it is probable that the diminution resulting from the last cause alone will not fall short of five millions of dollars in the year 1842, as the final reduction of all duties to 20 per cent. then takes effect. The whole revenue then accruing from the customs and from the sales of public lands, if not more, will undoubtedly be wanted to defray the necessary expenses of the Government under the most prudent administration of its affairs. These are circumstances that impose the necessity of rigid economy and require its prompt and constant exercise. With the Legislature rests the power and duty of so adjusting the public expenditures as to promote this end. By the provisions of the Constitution it is only in consequence of an appropriation made by law that money can be drawn from the Treasury; no instance has occurred since the establishment of the Government in which the Executive, though a component part of the legislative power, has interposed an objection to an appropriation bill on the sole ground of its extravagance. His duty in this respect has been considered fulfilled by requesting such appropriations only as the public service may be reasonably expected to require. In the present earnest direction of the public mind towards this subject, both the Executive and the Legislature have evidenced the strict responsibility to which they will be held; and with a few exceptions of my own anxious efforts to perform, with fidelity, this portion of my public function, it is a satisfaction to me to be able to count on a cordial co-operation from you.

At the time I entered upon my present duties, our ordinary disbursements—without including those on account of the public debt, the post office, and the treasury funds in charge of the Government—had been largely increased by appropriations for the novel of the officers, for military and naval expenses, and for other less urgent expenses, which, out of an overflowing Treasury, independent of

the redemption of the public debt and trusts, the gross expenditures of seventeen and eighteen millions in 1834 and 1835 had by these causes, swelled to twenty-nine millions in 1836; and the appropriations for 1837, made previously to the 4th of March, caused the expenditure to rise to the very large amount of thirty-three millions. We were enabled during the year 1838, notwithstanding the continuance of our Indian embarrassments, somewhat to reduce this amount; and that for the present year, 1839, will not in all probability exceed twenty-six millions, or six millions less than it was last year. With a determination so far as depends on me to continue this reduction, I have directed the estimates for 1840 to be subjected to the severest scrutiny, and to be limited to the absolute requirements of the public service. They will be found less than the expenditures of 1839 by over five millions of dollars.

The precautionary measures which will be recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, to protect faithfully the public credit under the fluctuations and contingencies to which our receipts and expenditures are exposed, and especially in a commercial crisis like the present, are commended to your early attention.

On a former occasion your attention was invited to various considerations in support of a pre-emption law in behalf of the settlers on the public lands; and also of a law graduating the prices for such lands as had long been in the market unsold, in consequence of their inferior quality. The execution of the act which was passed on the first subject has been attended with the happiest consequences, in quieting titles, and securing improvements to the industrious; and it has also, to a very gratifying extent, been exempt from frauds which were practiced under previous pre-emption laws. It has, at the same time, as we anticipated, contributed liberally during the present year to the receipts of the Treasury.

The passage of a graduation law, with the guards before recommended, would also, I am persuaded, add considerably to the revenues for several years, and prove in other respects just and beneficial.

Your early considerations of the subject, is therefore, once more earnestly requested.

The present condition of the defenses of our principal seaports and Navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States.

In conformity with the expressed wishes of Congress, an attempt was made in the spring to terminate the Florida war by negotiation. It is to be regretted that these humane intentions should have been frustrated, and that the effort to bring these unhappy difficulties to a satisfactory conclusion should have failed. But after entering into solemn engagements with the Commanding General, the Indians, without any provocation, recommenced their acts of treachery and murder. The removal of hostilities in that Territory renders it necessary that I should recommend to your favorable consideration the plan which will be submitted to you by the Secretary of War, in order to enable that department to conduct them to a successful issue.

Having had an opportunity of personally inspecting a portion of the troops during the last summer, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the success of the effort to improve their discipline, by keeping them together in as large bodies as the nature of our service will permit. I recommend, therefore, that commodious and permanent barracks be constructed at the several posts designated by the Secretary of War. Notwithstanding the high state of their discipline and excellent police, the evils resulting to the service from the deficiency of company officers, were very apparent, and I recommend that the staff officers be permanently separated from that line.

The Navy has been usefully and honorably employed in protecting the rights and property of our citizens, wherever the condition of affairs seemed to require its presence. With the exception of one instance, where an outrage, accompanied by murder, was committed on a vessel of the United States while engaged in a lawful commerce, nothing is known to have occurred to impede or molest the enterprise of our citizens on that element where it is so signally displayed. On learning this daring act of piracy, Commodore Reid proceeded immediately to the spot, and receiving no satisfaction, either in the surrender of the murderers, or the restoration of the plundered property inflicted several and merited chastisement on the barbarians.

It will be seen, by the report of the Secretary of the Navy respecting the disposition of our ships of war, that it has been deemed necessary to station a competent force on the coast of Africa, to prevent a fraudulent use of our flag by foreigners.

Recent experience has shown that the provisions in our existing laws which relate to the sale and transfer of American vessels, while abroad, are extremely defective. Advantage has been taken of these defects to give to vessels wholly belonging to foreigners, and navigating the ocean, an apparent American ownership. This character has been so well simulated as to afford them comparative security in prosecuting the slave trade, a traffic emphatically denounced in our statutes, regarded with abhorrence by our citizens, and of which the efficient suppression is now more sincerely desired than in the United States. These circumstances make it proper to recommend to your early attention a careful revision of these laws, so that, without impeding the freedom and facilities of our navigation, or impairing in the least the integrity of our maritime commerce, it may be carefully preserved. In the report of the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of the coast of Africa, was communicated

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fail to attend a similar course. The direct supervision of the banks belongs, from the nature of our Government, to the States who authorize them. It is to their Legislatures that the people must mainly look for action on that subject. But as the conduct of the Federal Government in the management of its revenue has also a powerful though less immediate influence upon them, it becomes our duty to see that a proper direction is given to it. While the keeping of the public revenue in a separate and independent Treasury, and of collecting it in gold and silver, will have a salutary influence on the system of paper currency, which all banks are connected, and thus aid those that are sound and well managed, it will at the same time sensibly check such as are otherwise, by at once withholding the means of extravagance afforded by the public funds, and restraining them from excessive issues of notes which they would be constantly called upon to redeem.

I am aware it has been urged that this control may be best attained and exerted by means of a National Bank. The constitutional objections, which I am well known to entertain, would prevent me in any event from proposing or assenting to that remedy; but in addition to this, I cannot, after past experience, bring myself to think that it can any longer be extensively regarded as effective for such a purpose. The history of the late National Bank, through all its mutations, shows that it was not so. On the contrary, it may, after a careful consideration of the subject, be, I think, safely stated, that at every period of banking excess it took the lead; that in 1817 and 1818, in 1823, in 1831, and in 1834, its vast expansions, followed by distressing contractions, led to those of the State institutions. It swelled and unbalanced the tide of the banking system, but seldom allayed or safely directed them. At a few periods only was a salutary control exercised, but an eager desire, on the contrary, exhibited for profit in the first place; and if, afterward, its measures were severe towards other institutions, it was because its own safety compelled it to adopt them. It did not differ from them in principle or in form: its measures emanated from the same spirit of gain, it felt the same temptation to overissues; it suffered from, and was totally unable to avert, those inevitable laws of trade, by which it was itself affected equally with them; and at least on one occasion, at an early day, it was saved only by extraordinary exertions from the same fate that attended the weakest institution it professed to supervise. In 1837 it failed, equal with others, in redeeming its notes, though the two years allowed by its charter for that purpose had not expired, a large amount of which remains to the present time outstanding. It is true, that having so vast a capital, and strengthened by the use of all the revenues of the Government, it possessed more power; but while it was itself, by that circumstance, freed from the control which all banks require, its paramount object and inducement were not the same—to make the most for its stockholders, but to regulate the currency of the country. Nor has it, as far as we are advised, been found to be greatly otherwise elsewhere. The national character given to the Bank of England has not prevented excessive fluctuations in their currency, and it proved unable to keep off a suspension of specie payments, which lasted for nearly a quarter of a century. And why should we expect it to be otherwise? A national institution, though deriving its charter from a different source than the State Banks, is yet constituted upon the same principles; is conducted by men equally exposed to temptation; and is liable to the same disasters, with the additional disadvantage that its magnitude occasions an extent of confusion and distress which the mismanagement of smaller institutions could not produce. It can scarcely be doubted that the recent suspension of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, of which the effects are felt not in that State alone, but over half the Union, had its origin in a course of business commenced while it was a national institution; and there is no good reason for supposing that the same consequences would not have followed had it still derived its powers from the General Government. It is vain, when the influences and impulses are the same, to look for a difference in conduct or results. By such creations we do, therefore, but increase the mass of paper credit and paper currency, without checking their attendant evils and fluctuations. The extent of power and the efficiency of organization which we give, so far from being beneficial, are, in practice, positively injurious. They strengthen the chain of dependence throughout the Union, subject all parts more certainly to common disaster, and bind every bank more effectually, in the first instance, to those of our commercial cities, and, in the end, to a foreign power. In a word I cannot but believe that, with the full understanding of the operations of our banking system which experience has produced, public sentiment is not less opposed to the creation of a National Bank for purposes connected with currency and commerce, than for those connected with the fiscal operations of the Government.

Yet the commerce and currency of the country are suffering evils from the operations of the State banks which cannot and ought not to be overlooked. By their means we have been flooded with a depreciated paper, which it was evident y the design of the framers of the Constitution to prevent, when they required Congress to "coin money and regulate the value of foreign coins," and when they forbade the States "to coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts," or "pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." If they did not guard more explicitly against the present state of things, it was because they could not have anticipated that the few banks then existing were to swell to an extent which would expel to so great a degree the gold and silver of which they had provided, from the channels of circulation, and fill them with a currency that defeats the objects they had in view. The remedy for this must chiefly rest with the States from whose legislation it has sprung. No good that might accrue in a particular case from the exercise of powers, not obviously conferred on the General Government, would authorize its interference, or justly a course that might, in the slightest degree, increase, at the expense of the States, the power of the Federal authorities—nor do I doubt that the States will apply the remedy. Within the last few years, evildoers have appealed to them too strongly to be disregarded. They have seen that the Constitution, though theoretically adhered to, is subverted in practice; that while on the statute books there is no legal tender but gold and silver, no law impairing the obligations of contracts, yet that, in point of fact, the privilege conferred on banking corporations have made their notes the currency of the country; that the obligations imposed by these notes are violated under the impulses of

interest or convenience; and that the number and power of the persons connected with those corporations, or placed under their influence, give them a fearful weight when their interest is in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution and laws. To the people it is immaterial whether these results are produced by open violations of the latter, or by the workings of a system of which the result is the same. An inflexible execution even of the existing statutes of most of the States, would redress many evils now endured; would effectually show the banks the dangers of mismanagement, which impunity encourages them to repeat, and would teach all corporations the useful lesson that they are the subjects of the law, and the servants of the people. What is still wanting to effect these objects must be sought in additional legislation; or, if that be inadequate, in such further constitutional grants or restrictions as may bring us back into the path from which we have so widely wandered.

In the meantime, it is the duty of the General Government to co-operate with the States, by a wise exercise of its constitutional powers, and the enforcement of its existing laws. The extent to which it may do so by further enactments, I have already adverted to, and the wisdom of Congress may yet enlarge them. But, above all, it is incumbent upon us to hold erect the principles of morality and law, constantly executing our own contracts in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and thus serving as a rallying point by which our whole country may be brought back to that safe and honored standard.

Our people will not long be insensible to the extent of the burdens entailed upon them by the false system that has been operating on their sanguine, energetic, and industrious character; nor to the means necessary to extricate themselves from those embarrassments. The weight which presses upon a large portion of the people and the States, is an enormous debt, foreign and domestic. The foreign debt of our States, corporations, and men of business, can scarcely be less than two hundred millions of dollars, requiring more than ten millions of dollars a year to pay the interest. This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and must of necessity cut off imports to that extent, or plunge the country more deeply in debt from year to year. It is easy to see that the increase of this foreign debt must augment the annual demand on the exports to pay the interest, and to the same extent diminish the imports; and in proportion to the enlargement of the foreign debt, and the consequent increase of interest, must be the decrease of the import trade. In lieu of the comforts which it now brings us, we might have our gigantic banking institutions, and splendid, but, in many instances, profitless railroads and canals, absorbing to a great extent, in interest upon the capital borrowed to construct them, the surplus fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity no adequate return for the comforts which the labors of their hands might otherwise have secured. It is not by the increase of this debt that relief is to be sought, but in its diminution. Upon this point, there is, I am happy to say, hope before us, not so much in the return of confidence abroad which will enable the States to borrow more money, as in a change of public feeling at home, which prompts our people to pause in their career, and think of the means by which debts are to be paid before they are contracted. If we would escape embarrassment, public and private, we must cease to run in debt, except for objects of necessity, or such as will yield a certain return. Let the faith of the States, corporations, and individuals, already pledged, be kept with the most punctilious regard. In is due to our national character, as well as to justice, that this should, on the part of each, be a fixed principle of conduct. But it behooves us all to be more chary in pledging it hereafter. By ceasing to run in debt, and applying the surplus of our crops and incomes to the discharge of existing obligations, buying less and selling more, and managing all affairs, public and private, with strict economy and frugality, we shall see our country soon recover from a temporary depression, arising not from natural and permanent causes, but from those I have enumerated, and advance with renewed vigor in her career of prosperity.

Fortunately for us, at this moment, when the balance of trade is greatly against us, and the difficulty of meeting it enhanced by the disturbed state of our money affairs, the bounties of Providence have come to relieve us from the consequences of past errors. A faithful application of the immense results of the labors of the last season will afford partial relief for the present, and perseverance in the same course will, in due season, accomplish the rest. We have had full experience, in times past, of the extraordinary results which can, in this respect, be brought about in a short period, by the united and well directed efforts of community like ours. (The surplus profits, the energy and industry of our population, and the wonderful advantages which Providence has bestowed upon our country, in its climate, its various productions, indispensable to other nations, afford abundant means to perfect the most useful of those objects, for which the States have been plunging themselves of late in embarrassment and debt, without imposing on ourselves or our children such fearful burdens.)

But let it be indelibly engraved on our minds that relief is not to be found in expedients. Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt. The balance of trade is not to be turned in our favor by creating new demands upon us abroad. Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks or more issues from those which now exist. Although these devices sometimes appear to give temporary relief, they almost invariably aggravate the evil in the end. It is only by retrenchment and reform, by curbing public and private expenditures, by paying our debts, and by reforming our banking system, that we are to expect effective relief, security for the future, and an enduring prosperity. In shaping the institutions and policy of the General Government so as to promote, as far as it can with its limited powers, these important ends, you may rely on my most cordial co-operation.

That there should have been, in the progress of recent events, doubts in many quarters, and in some a heated opposition to every change, cannot surprise us. Doubts are properly attendant on all reform; and it is peculiarly in the nature of such abuses as we are now encountering, to seek to perpetuate their power by means of the influence they have been permitted to acquire. It is their result, if not their object, to gain for the few an ascendancy over the many, by securing to them a monopoly of the currency, the medium through which most of the wants of mankind are supplied—to produce throughout society a chain of dependence which leads all classes to look to privileged associations for the means of speculation and extravagance—to nourish, in preference to the many virtues that give dignity to human nature, a craving desire for luxurious enjoyment and sudden wealth, which renders those who seek their dependant on those who supply them—to substitute for republican simplicity and economical habits a sickly appetite for effeminate indulgence, and an imitation of that reckless extravagance which impoverishes and enslaved the industrious people of foreign lands; and, as a result, to fix upon us, instead of those equal political rights, the acquisition of which was the object and end of our Revolution, a system of exclusive privileges conferred by partial legislation, to remove the influences which had thus gradually grown up among us—to deprive them of their deceptive advantages—to test them by the light of wisdom and truth—to oppose the force which they concentrate in their support—all this was necessarily the work of time, even among a people so enlightened and pure as that of the United States. In most other countries, perhaps, it could only be accomplished through that series of revolutionary movements,

which are too often found necessary to effect any great and radical reform; but it is the crowning merit of our institutions, that they create and nourish in the vast majority of our people, a disposition and a power peaceably to remedy abuses which have elsewhere caused the effusion of rivers of blood, and the sacrifice of thousands of the human race. The result thus far is most honorable to the self-reliance, the intelligence, and the patriotism of our citizens; it justifies the confident hope that they will carry through the reform which has been so well begun, and that they will go still farther than they have yet done in illustrating the important truth, that a people as free and enlightened as ours, will, whenever it becomes necessary, show themselves to be indeed capable of self-government by voluntarily adopting appropriate remedies for every abuse, and submitting to temporary sacrifices, however great, to ensure their permanent welfare.

My own exertions for the furtherance of these desirable objects have been bestowed, throughout my official career with a zeal that is nourished by ardent wishes for the welfare of my country, and by an unlimited reliance on the wisdom that marks its ultimate decision on all great and controverted questions. Impressed with the solemn obligations imposed upon me by the Constitution, desirous also of laying before my fellow-citizens, with whose confidence and support I have been so highly honored, such measures as appear to me conducive to their prosperity, and anxious inasmuch to their fullest consideration the grounds upon which my opinion is formed, I have on this as on preceding occasions, freely offered my views on those points of domestic policy that seem at the present time, most prominently to require the action of the Government. I know that they will receive from Congress that full and able consideration which the importance of the subjects merit, and I can repeat the assurance heretofore made, that I shall cheerfully and readily co-operate with you in every measure that will tend to promote the welfare of the Union.

M. VAN BUREN.
WASHINGTON, December 2, 1839.

Third Auction Sale of Vito Viti
At the Auction rooms of G. Chittay, on Main street, next door to Oldham, Todd & Co., and opposite Monticelli & Cornwall's—

Will take place on Wednesday, the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. The articles to be sold, consist, in part of the following:

Rich Mantle Lamps, with lustre, 3 and 4 light; Candelabras, suspended by Clocks, and Lamps, Silver Plated Cake Baskets and Waiters, assorted sizes, 100 lbs. and upwards, and a great variety of Plated Ware, Alabaster and Agate Marble Ornaments; Octagonal and plain white and gold French Dinner Sets, Breakfast, Dessert and Tea Sets, of different patterns; Crystal Chandeliers, and very extensive assortment of Fancy Chinese Ivory Work, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Writing Desks, Acenolons, Fancy Silk Baskets, China Fruit do., Shell Pin Cushions, Gift and Gold Jewelry, consisting of Mosaic Breast Pins, Head Ornaments and Bracelets, with a great variety of useful and fancy articles. The Goods will be open on Tuesday, the 14th inst. for inspection, when the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine the Goods. The stock for this sale is much larger than has ever been offered. It is worth the attention of purchasers, as they will be sold without reserve, in consequence of Mr. Vito Viti being about to leave, and they will not have an opportunity of purchasing fine Ware on as good terms again.
Terms of Sale—Under \$50, Cash; \$50 to \$100, 6 months; over \$100, 8 months, for approved negotiable notes.
G. CHRISTY, Aucr.
Lexington, Jan. 7, 1840 42-31

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

I WISH to sell the interest I hold in the HOUSE and LOT I now occupy on Main street, above Mr. Redd's Factory. The house is well calculated for a family of moderate size, having four rooms on the first, and two on the second floor, a good Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-house, and frame Stable. I hold a life estate in the property, and would sell it on reasonable terms.
N. L. FINNELL.
Lexington, Jan. 2, 1840—1-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received from them; and takes this method to inform them that he has this day associated with him his son, John Skillman.
The business in future be conducted under the firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON.
A. T. SKILLMAN.

A. T. Skillman & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers,
Lexington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and retail, which they will sell very low for cash.
They will receive regularly the new works in the various departments of literature, as they issue from the press.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840-tf

City Lots in Louisville.

WE have for sale, TWO TOWN LOTS, in the City of Louisville, in a very improving part of the city, which we will sell for cash, or for Dry Goods at fair prices—or a likely negro girl will be taken in part pay. Also, a very superior **CLAY AND A CHILTON PIANO FORTE**, of fine tone and superior workmanship. Apply at our Auction Store, Hunt's Row.
CAVINS & BRADFORD.
Lexington, August 8, 1839.

School for Young Ladies.

THE REV. E. WINTHROP AND LADY, (formerly Miss ANDRÉS), would inform their friends and the public, that, after the Christmas vacation, they will again open their School, on Monday the 30th of December, in the large and commodious rooms next door to the Episcopal Church.

Terms—French and Ancient Languages, (for each Language) per quarter of 11 weeks, 25 00
English Branches, and all kinds of needle work, 5 00
Drawing and Painting, 5 00
Vocal and Instrumental Music, 16 00
Tuition payable in the middle of each quarter.

Mr. W., grateful for the patronage which he has already received from his fellow-citizens, would refer those with whom he is not personally acquainted, to the following testimonials, which he has lately received from President Day, Professor Skillman and other gentlemen connected with Yale College, and which he presumes will be entirely satisfactory:

"The Rev. Edward WINTHROP, who was graduated at this College in 1831, distinguished here a fair character, and was one of the most distinguished in his class, for talents, assiduous application, order in the pursuit of knowledge, and attainments in literature and science. Since he was graduated, he has been most of the time, removed from our immediate observation, though we have frequently heard, from a distance, of his continued success in literary and professional pursuits."
(Signed) JEREMIAH DAY,
B. SHILLMAN,
J. L. KINGSLEY,
C. A. GO DRICH.
Yale College, Nov. 22d, 1839.
December 26, 1839—52-6t

Mr. Benjamin F. Wright,

TAKE NOTICE, that we will attend at the law office of R. French and B. J. Peters, in the town of Mount Vernon, Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 14th day of February 1840, for the purpose of taking the deposition of Peter G. Tucker, Robert T. Smith, and Javley Smith, and others to be used and read as evidence on the trial of a certain suit, in chancery, now pending and undetermined in the Montgomery Circuit Court; wherein we are complainants, and you and others are defendants, and shall adjourn from day to day till the same is completed, at which time and place you can attend.

SAMUEL D. EVERETT & CATLETT G. RICHARDSON.
By FRENCH & PETERS, their Attorneys.
December 26, 1839—52-4t

DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DODLEY'S Shop.
April 17, 1839. 16-tf

John W. Russell's Creditors
ARE hereby notified that I will sit as Commissioner to audit and take proof as to claims against said Russell's estate, every day at my office in Lexington, from the 6th day of January until the 1st February next. Persons having claims against said estate, must prove them as above, or they will be barred.
H. I. BODLEY, Com'r.
December 13, 1839—30-31

Likely Young Negroes for Sale.
FOR SALE, Free lively young Negroes, on a credit of six months, satisfactorily secured. 2 men, 20, and 23 years old; 1 boy 5 years old, and a woman, and boy child 2 years old.
Enquire of the Printer, J. R. SLOAN, or JOHN BRENAN.
Lexington, December 13, 1839—50-4t

LEXINGTON HOTEL,
(RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY COL. J. KEISER.)

THE subscriber having taken the above establishment is prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Travellers. The rooms are being to a considerable extent refurnished, and several new ones have been added. Every exertion will be made to render this establishment worthy the attention and patronage of the public. The Stables are of the best kind, and will receive particular care and attention.
If the notes of good Banks in the Southern States, will be received at par from persons residing in those States.
B. W. TODD.
Lexington, April 12, 1839. 16-tf

KNIGHT ERRAND,
Black Knight of Malta, & White Knight of Barcelona.

THREE JACKS, imported into Charleston, S. C. in December 1837, by Mr. Miller. These Jacks are four years old each, and I challenge the United States to produce three of the same age, their equal in size, form and symmetry.
I have in my possession, satisfactory certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability, to prove the performances of these animals.
It is from imported Jacks of this kind, that the Kentuckians raise such fine Mules—say at two years old, they are worth from \$100 to \$150, and not more trouble in raising than a calf at the same age, and from ordinary mares.

The above Jacks are either for sale, or to be farmed out on accommodation terms, by application to the subscriber at Ashville, North Carolina, where the animals can be seen, and satisfactory certificates exhibited.
THOMAS T. PATTON.
Ashville, N. C. Nov. 28, 1839—48-3m

Fresh Teas and Indigo.
75 13 lb boxes G. P. TEA;
60 G lb do
10 half chests, very superior;
5 boxes Black Tea, in pound papers;
4 cecrons S. F. INDIGO;
Just received and for sale by
JNO. B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main-street.
Nov. 27, 1839—48-tf

Raisins, Prunes and Pine Apple Cheese.

125 WHOLE and Quarter Boxes M. K. RAISINS, fresh and in line order;
20 boxes PINE APPLE CHEESE;
5 Cases Fresh PRUNES;
30 boxes Crystallized FRUITS, assorted;
50 do ROCK CANDY;
Just received and for sale by
JNO. B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main street.
Lexington Nov., 28, 1839—48-tf

Cash for Lard!!

THE subscribers will give the highest price for LARD, delivered to them in Lexington. They will furnish kegs and barrels without charge to those who may wish to make engagements.
For Sale a large quantity of Lard kegs at reduced prices.
CORNWALL & BROTHER.
Lexington, Nov. 7, 1839—45-3m

Music for Weddings, Balls and Parties.

FROM two to six good Musicians, (as a Band,) can be furnished by application to Mr. RICHARDSON, No. 49, Limestone, (or North Mulberry) Street, for Lexington, or elsewhere, at a price to suit the times.
Nov. 14, 1839—46-tf

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,
No. 35, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross St.,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

THE subscriber continues his very general assortment of HATS and CAPS, of the most fashionable and desirable quality, including the New York and Philadelphia Winter Fashions of 1839-40, for gentlemen's HATS, and the Parisian and Spanish style of FUR CAPS; all of which are offered for cash, or to punctual customers, at prices suited to the times.
Wholesale dealers, or persons who have to furnish a number of hands with Hats or Caps, will consult their interest by examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Dec. 26, 1839—52-3m
P. S.—Just received a new superior MUFFS for ladies; also, Gentlemen's BOAS, a very comfortable article for severe cold weather
W. F. T.

WILLIAM ARBISON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement heretofore received in the line of his business, and takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market-house; where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also announces, that he has lately received a choice supply of Eastern Work, selected for his use, consisting of Boots, Booties and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock.
Lexington, July 25, 1839—30-tf

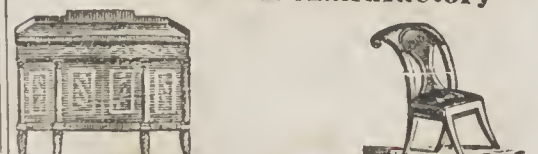
Building Lot for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of lots sold. Title undisputed.
Apply to
JOHN M. McCALLA.
June 21—54-tf

To Stammerers.

FROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks.
C. H. CHAPMAN.
Lexington, May 2, 1839. 16-tf

Great Western Manufactory



OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS;
Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.
No. 15, Hunt's Row,
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West end of Hunt's Row, opposite the Rail-road Office, and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANUFACTORY; and is now making some of the most fashionable Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the best workmen in the United States, and is a practical Manufacturer of Furniture as fashionable and as durable as it can be made elsewhere. My stock is tolerably large. It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my friends and customers with all kinds of Furniture on accommodating terms as any house in the city. I think I can please the majority of my customers, if by durability, and low prices combined together will have the effect.

PAINTING.

I will also fill all orders for Plain, Gold or Ornamental Signs—Landscape Painting on walls or fire boards, in oil or distemper colors—Gilding Picture Frames, together with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINTING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neatness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

It may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the different in expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the country by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home, and those that live East of the Alleghanies. The more figuring and expending there is done about the matter, the more Baron, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thousand pounds of Bacon and two or three hundred barrels of corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experiment.

HORACE F. DIMICK,
Lexington, June 20, 1839. No 15, Hunt's Row.

Plough Making & Blacksmithing.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGHING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.
WM. F. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY.

UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a "first rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.
Lex Sep 7—53-tf B & H.

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who is one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.
FOSTER DEMASTERS.
October 4, 1838 40-tf

FAIR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of BOWMAN & DUNN, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the 1st day of June next. All persons not complying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date.
JOHN BOWMAN.
May 2, 1839. 18-tf

Money!!

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscribers will do us a special favor by calling and settling their accounts, and by so doing, they will save us much time and trouble in having to call on them.
OREAR & BERKLEY.
Nov. 28, 1839—48-2m

LAST NOTICE.

YOUNG Gentlemen wishing to join Mr. Richardson's Night Class will please (without delay,) call and sign the list at Mr. Rice's book store. As soon as a sufficient number is obtained, the class will commence at his old room, (Mr. Giron's.)
Oct 23, '39—13-tf

George R. McKee,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LANCASTER, Ky.

WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.
June 6, 1839 23-tf

To Eastern Merchants & Mechanics.

THE subscriber will publish by the middle of November next his Louisville, Ky Directory, for 1840. Eastern dealers and mechanics have the opportunity of advertising in it on the following terms, by sending the advertisement and the money to the editors of the Louisville Journal.

TERMS.
One page, \$5 00
One half page, 3 00
One fourth page, 2 00
One square, not exceeding 6 lines, 1 00
August 29, 1839—35-tf C. W. GRAHAM.

JABEZ BEACH,

At his Coach Repository, has equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHARIOTS, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, on hand at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.
Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-4t

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a Negro man named STEPHEN, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not a jet black, talks quick when spoken to; had on a blue cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the remains of his clothes were left at my house. He was lately purchased from Mr. Horner Buckner of Bowling Green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's, where he formerly lived.
If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above reward, or if in the State \$50, will be paid, on his delivery at my house.
B. A. ATCHISON.
Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839—31-tf
The Advertiser, Louisville, and Gazette, Bowling Green, will insert it.

